

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, * * * Sciatica, etc. Two tablets an hour until relieved. Usually four tablets sufficient. For * * * Influenza, Grippe, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, * * * Sciatica, etc. Two tablets an hour until relieved. Four tablets usually enough in light cases. From ten to twenty-four tablets in twenty-four hours in severe cases," (circular, all three sizes) "It will stop pain. Salicon soothes and quiets the nerves * * * It is a new way and an immensely better way. It does this very differently from those remedies that contain acetanilid or other heart-depressing drugs. * * * For Headache, Earache, Toothache, Backache, Periodic and other Pains. * * * Take two more tablets one hour later. Doses may be repeated if necessary but it is seldom necessary. When tired or Fatigued. Two Salicon tablets will make you feel better. * * * frequently are useful when one is obliged to keep going for the time being. For Insomnia. * * * The quieting action on the nerves usually results in a night's sound sleep. For Neuralgia, Neuritis, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Gout. * * * Some people make the mistake of stopping Salicon as soon as the pain disappears, not realizing that if its use is continued it will overcome the disease. Salicon also is a germicide. It passes into the circulating blood and sterilizes it sufficiently to render it an unfavorable medium for germs. * * * For * * * Grippe, Influenza and Pneumonia. * * * During the 'flu' epidemic in 1918 the Medical Officers in charge of the Massachusetts State Camps found that from 20 to 24 tablets would overcome the Influenza in the average case. In pneumonia, of course, more tablets are required but the treatment of this disease should always be under the direction of a physician. Until he comes, however, two or three tablets an hour is the correct dose. For Tonsillitis, Laryngitis and other Throat Troubles. * * * Allowing a tablet to dissolve on the tongue is frequently recommended for relieving a loose, persistent cough which sometimes follows a cold," (coupon, 100-tablet size and 30-tablet size) "Undoubtedly you have friends who suffer from headaches, rheumatism, neuralgia * * * etc. * * * If you will mail this coupon to us * * * we will send each of them * * * a liberal sample of Salicon tablets," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 28, 1929, the K. A. Hughes Co., Boston, Mass., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that the claimant empty the product from the containers into unlabeled boxes or remove entirely and destroy the bottle labels and destroy the labelings, circulars, brandings, cartons, and all printed matter accompanying or used in connection with the product.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16567. Misbranding of Thoxine cold tablets. U. S. v. 48 Packages of Thoxine Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23473. I. S. No. 01713. S. No. 1607.)

On February 27, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 packages of Thoxine cold tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on or about November 19, 1928, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained a laxative plant drug, a pungent principle such as capsicum, calcium carbonate, and a sulphate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Grippe;" (circular) "Two tablets every 3 or 4 hours * * * twice daily until all symptoms of the * * * grippe are gone. This will help to bring the system back to normal in the shortest possible time * * * for * * * LaGrippe * * * Sure—Speedy."

On June 8, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16568. Misbranding of Dr. Hilton's specific No. 3. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Packages of Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23393. I. S. No. 02591. S. No. 1543.)

On February 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen packages of Dr. Hilton's specific No. 3, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Me., consigned by G. W. Hilton's Specifics (Inc.), Lowell, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped from Lowell, Mass., on or about January 24, 1929, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of sugar pellets containing traces of alkaloid, arsenic, and alcohol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, (label and carton) "For the relief of * * * Coughs, Hoarseness, Grippe and Bronchitis," (circular) "Always keep a bottle of Dr. Hilton's No. 3 handy, * * * so that * * * you may Ward off * * * and relieve that Cough, Grippe and Bronchitis * * * Influenza. How to Guard Against It. * * * Influenza, as it was called in the seventeenth century, now known as the Grip—is an inflammation of some part of the delicate mucous membrane which lines the respiratory tract. * * * The ears, eyes, throat, head, lungs, either or all—may feel and show the symptoms. Whether it be called * * * Catarrh, Earache, Sore Throat, Laryngitis, Tonsilitis, Influenza—the Grip—or any other of the many different names given to these and similar affections, the cause in every case is the same * * * (Preventatives—Keep your hands clean—scald your table ware—keep out of the sick room—breathe fresh air—avoid crowds.) Always carry a bottle of Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3 and on the first indication of a cold take six of the pellets, and repeat dose every hour for 3 or 4 hours—then every 2 hours until relieved," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 2, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16569. Misbranding of Amex. U. S. v. 36 Packages of Amex. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23512. I. S. No. 05829. S. No. 1709.)

On March 11, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 packages of Amex, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Me., consigned by the Craig-Grandell Mfg. Co. (Inc.), Whitefield, N. H., alleging that the article had been shipped from Whitefield, N. H., on or about January 4, 1929, and transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a petrolatum base containing volatile oils including wintergreen and peppermint oils, menthol, and myrrh.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements hereinafter set forth regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, (jar label) "For internal and external inflammation * * * Coughs * * * Bronchitis, Tonsilitis, Sore Throat and Croup. * * * Aching Feet * * * Lamé Knees * * * Piles * * * Eczema, Salt Rheum and Erysipelas * * * Rheumatism * * * Prostate Glands and Cross Nerves," (circular) "For internal and external inflammation * * * ingredients * * * readily relieve inflammation. * * * Amex * * *